

The Enterprise.

VOL. 11.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906.

NO. 17.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:19 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
8:36 A. M. Daily.	
9:53 P. M. Daily.	
11:10 P. M. Daily.	
12:27 P. M. Daily.	
1:44 P. M. Daily.	
3:01 P. M. Daily.	
4:18 P. M. Daily.	
5:35 P. M. Daily.	
6:52 P. M. Daily.	
8:09 P. M. Daily.	
9:26 P. M. Daily.	
10:43 P. M. Daily.	
12:00 A. M. Daily.	

TIME TABLE

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:18 a. m.	5:37 a. m.
6:00 " "	6:30 " "
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	4:50 " "
5:10 " "	5:35 " "
5:55 " "	6:14 " "
6:30 " "	7:00 " "
7:10 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	11:35 " "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:32 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car," leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO

TIME TABLE OF SAN MATEO SUBURBAN LINE

From San Mateo	From 5th & Market Sts., S. F.
WEEK-DAYS	WEEK-DAYS
5:45 a. m. to 8:45 p. m. every 30 minutes	6:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. every 30 minutes
8:45 p. m. to 11:45 p. m. every 60 minutes	7:30 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. every 60 minutes
SATURDAYS	SATURDAYS
5:45 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. every 30 minutes	6:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. every 30 minutes
12:15 p. m. to 12:40 p. m. every 25 minutes	11:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. every 20 minutes
12:40 p. m. to 7:20 p. m. every 20 minutes	6:30 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. every 30 minutes
7:20 p. m. to 7:45 p. m. every 25 minutes	
7:45 p. m. to 11:45 p. m. every 30 minutes	
SUNDAYS	SUNDAYS
First car 6:45 a. m.	First car 7:00 a. m.
Last car 11:45 p. m.	Last car 11:30 p. m.

Cars will run as often as travel warrants.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9:00 to 3:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" " South	12:39	12:39

MAIL CLOSURES.

North	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:55	12:09
South	12:35	5:24

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching, 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. T. D. Lewis will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 8:30 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Workmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
E. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
C. L. McCracken.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK
H. W. Schaberg.....Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER
John F. Johnston.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

CURRENT NEWS IN SUMMARIZED FORM

Review of Important Occurrences of the Past Week Prepared for Our Readers in Condensed Paragraphs

What Has Happened in Various Places Throughout the Entire World Reported in Brief and Interesting Items.

King Edward will visit Dalmatia in the spring, when he will meet Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife.

Marquis Ito left Tokio for Seoul last week to take the post of Japanese President-General of Korea.

By order of King Frederick, the funeral of the late King Christian of Denmark will take place on February 18th.

Thirteen revolutionists were condemned by a drumhead court-martial and executed in the Xanodin district, near Libau, Russia.

Prince Paul Metternich, second son of the Prince Metternich who took a prominent part in the events which led to the fall of Emperor Napoleon III, is dead at Vienna.

Captain Kurmi, who commanded the Japanese naval guns at the siege of Port Arthur, has been appointed naval attaché at the legation of Japan in St. Petersburg.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania signed the Greater Pittsburg bill. It provides for the consolidation of Pittsburg and Allegheny on a joint vote of both cities.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred the first-class order of merit on General Daniloff, the Russian commissioner in charge of the transfer of the Russian prisoners of war.

Secretary Bonaparte has signed formal orders dismissing for hazing Midshipman Richard T. Dressauire of South Carolina and Midshipman George H. Melvin of Illinois.

The Ministry of War of France has ordered another Lebaudy dirigible balloon for the eastern frontier defenses. Seven weeks is the limit given for its construction and delivery.

Medals for all those who participated in the war with Japan have been ordered by the Russian Government. Those who defended Port Arthur are singled out for particular distinction.

Three boys of Meriden, Iowa, sons of well-to-do families, were killed by an Illinois Central passenger train. The dead: John Gill, aged 19; Edgar Cosgrove, aged 16; Raymond Quinn, aged 15.

The British bark Mobile Bay, which arrived at Anping, Island of Formosa, January 16th from New York, has been totally destroyed by fire. Her crew was landed. The bark had 7000 cases of kerosene on board.

Captain Mark Casto, who with his crew of six men, rescued fifty-two persons from the stranded steamer Cherokee recently, received a check for \$500 from the Clyde Line Steamship Company, the owners of the steamer.

While chatting with a party of guests in his residence at Kertch, Russia, Chief of Police Javorsky was shot and dangerously wounded by a terrorist, who fired through an unshuttered window.

Governor Stokes of New Jersey has granted Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, the Hackensack murderess, a further reprieve of sixty days in order to allow her counsel to present further evidence for a new trial.

Jim Cotton, a negro, was shot to death on Sunday at Emmaville, Ala., by a mob of white men. Cotton was accused of having shot at Jim Philips, a salesman, who had administered a thrashing to him.

The suit of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, to eject various railroads from land upon the lake front, valued at \$15,000,000, was decided against the city by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Fire originated in the match department of the wholesale grocery store of Curry, Tunis & Norwood, at Lexington, Ky., and spreading to the Lexington Brewery and the Chesapeake and Ohio freight depot, caused a loss of \$150,000.

A conference of Russian insurance men has decided not to pay losses sustained on account of agrarian movements, riots or armed revolts. The Russ asserts that the Government has decided to compensate those who have suffered from the agrarian trou-

COUNT BONI SCORNED TO ACCEPT CHANGE WHEN PAYING HIS BILLS

Debts of De Castellane Amount to About Eighteen Million Francs

New York.—A special to the Journal from Paris says: Conservative estimates place the debts of Count Boni de Castellane at 18,000,000 francs, of which 8,000,000 are said to be due jewelers. He is also heavily indebted to money lenders.

As showing his picturesque and monumental extravagances and his method of "borrowing," it is related that he ordered a fur coat costing 100,000 francs. When the coat was delivered there were 90,000 francs in the pocket. However, this method of borrowing from tradespeople is practiced by many Parisian aristocrats.

A viscountess, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Count's, said before the scandal was disclosed, and while praising his amiability: "Just fancy, Boni dined at my home only a few times, and now he sends me a pearl necklace worth 100,000 francs." Boni in paying bills always scorned to accept change. His generous tips enriched scores of lackeys in Paris.

Lava From Volcano Cooks Fish.

Honolulu.—Advices from Samoa state that the volcanic eruption on the island of Savaii has almost ceased, although there continues a great lava flow through fissures in the side of the volcano. The lava has found its way by two streams to the sea, and at one place has extended along the coast for nearly a quarter of a mile. In running into the sea it heated the water to such an extent as to cook the eels and small fish, which the natives caught and eagerly devoured.

To Have Oil Refinery and Brick Plant.

San Luis Obispo.—The California Petroleum Refineries closed a deal with H. G. Martinez for forty-five acres of land at Avila, the price of which was \$11,700. The company will build a refinery, cannery and brick plant and employ 200 people.

bles and has already apportioned \$17,000,000, of which sum the estate owners in the Baltic provinces will receive \$5,500,000.

Commissions have been appointed by the Russian Government to examine the projects of two American promoters for the development of two Asian railroads, one to run from Tashkent to Tomsk, and the other to extend from Chita to Behring sea.

A telegram from Antofagasta, Chile, says that the railroad laborers at Oruro, Bolivia, are on strike and that fifty men are said to have been killed during rioting there. The authorities are attempting to pacify the strikers. Cruisers have been ordered to Antofagasta with troops.

Mrs. Alice P. Brinkman, widow of the late George L. Brinkman, a prominent miller and president of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, died as the result of inhaling smoke and gases from a fire in her home. Her daughter, Christine, was overcome but may recover.

Passenger train No. 105, north bound, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, collided head-on with south-bound freight No. 164 at Straussville, Neb. M. A. Anderson, brakeman, of Omaha, was killed, and several persons were injured, but none fatally. The wreck is said to have resulted from a misunderstanding of orders.

The winner of the \$25,000 prize for correctly naming the attendance at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 was Frank Campbell, a convict in the Nebraska State penitentiary, who still has one more year to serve for embezzlement. The winner, however, will receive only \$12,500, as, fearing that he might have difficulty in securing the money while imprisoned, he agreed to pay a lawyer half of the prize in case he was successful in securing it.

"More American babies" is the motto of Mayor Edmund Beall of Alton, Ill., who has announced his candidacy for Congress, and his emblem, instead of the eagle of his party, is a stork. When asked what he would do in Congress he said: "I am not there yet, but I have already decided to introduce a bill to make men who refuse to accept the responsibility of parenthood leave the country. They have no place here, and they ought to know it. The race suicide idea is more important than it may seem. It is a good subject for jest, but it is also serious. We want more babies of good American stock. The only way we can have Americans is to grow them—we can't import them."

WEEK'S EVENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Some Condensed News Paragraphs Which Have Been Gathered From Numerous and Varied Sources

An Interesting Assemblage of Brief Items Giving a Readable Review of Occurrences in the West in a Concise Form.

Fred C. Condy Jr. of Stockton, convicted of receiving stolen bicycles, was sentenced to two and a half years in San Quentin.

Four persons were killed and ten more or less seriously injured in a collision on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's line near Bridal Veil, Oregon.

As a result of representations made consequent to the loss of the sealing schooner Fawn last season the Canadian Government will order an annual inspection of sealing vessels.

The State Supreme Court of Oregon has upheld the constitutionality of a law passed by the Legislature in January, 1905, prohibiting the reselling or "scalping" of railroad tickets.

John Hughes has been appointed Supervisor of Monterey county by Governor Pardee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Michael Hughes. The new appointee is a son of the deceased Supervisor.

The first hop contract for the coming crop of 1906 was placed on record at Tacoma last week. Fremont Annis of Alderton contracted to sell 6000 pounds of hops at 12½ cents, October delivery.

The Board of Trustees of the city of Redding called for bids for the construction of a City Hall in compliance with the recent bond election. A number of citizens have grouped together and will file an injunction to prevent the erection of the hall.

Deputy Fish Commissioner George E. Orman of Marin county swore to a complaint before Judge Magee at San Rafael, charging David Hearfield, a well-known San Francisco business man and a resident of San Rafael, with permitting his deerhounds to run deer out of season.

The three young children of J. B. Cypher, all girls, aged one, three and five years, were burned to death in their home six miles south of Big Timber, Mont. It appears that their father and mother were both absent, leaving the little ones alone. When the parents returned they found the house in ruins.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States Secret Service, said that the captain of every vessel which has been wrecked on the Pacific Coast in the last three years has been found to have been fraudulently naturalized. The Secret Service Bureau is working on fraudulent naturalization, principally in San Francisco and Philadelphia, and to some extent in New York.

There is a bitter fight on between the Borax Smith Railroad and the Clark line to get rails into the mining camp of Bullfrog, Nev. Both companies have immense forces of men at work driving their respective lines into the new camp. The object of getting into the camp first is to secure as many contracts as possible with the shipping mines there. The race thus far is a close one and there is doubt as to the result.

Word has been received in Reno, Nev., to the effect that a big meteor fell a few miles north of the town of Rhyolite last week. W. E. Turner, well known in Reno, together with others, witnessed the descent of the phenomenon. It fell at an angle of 45 degrees and left a trail of fire 300 yards long in its wake. The heavenly visitor was seen and heard to strike the ground, and, though every effort has been made to find its location since, it has been without success.

Land owners of San Ramon and Ygnacio valleys have organized to present to the State Farm Commission arguments in favor of the selection of a site in that territory. Charles Wood and R. O. Baldwin have been appointed to wait on the board to request another inspection of sites. A. W. Maltby, a wealthy farmer, has subscribed \$2000 to a fund, the total of which has reached \$10,000 to \$12,000, toward meeting the purchase price. The farmers argue the fertility of the soil and the nearness to the University of California in favor of this section.

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR ENOUGH FOR ANY MAN

Governor of Minnesota Deplores Cupidity of Our Captains of Industry.

Duluth, Minn.—"I do not believe that any man should have more than \$10,000 a year, for if he lives right he does not need more," declared Governor John A. Johnson, in an address in the Lyceum Theater. Governor Johnson spoke under the auspices of the Duluth Young Men's Christian Association. Continuing, he said:

"The most vicious standard of success in the world is that which sets up dollars and cents as the height of human ambition. There is a man in New York who has set his ambition at \$1,000,000,000 and if he ever lives to acquire it he will be sorry that it is not \$2,000,000,000. The man that makes money the be-all and end-all of his career is the most miserable man in the world.

"There are many men whose records are tending to besmirch the fair name of the nation, but I believe we have at its head a man who is great enough and good enough to guide the ship of state in the right direction."

Fire Destroys Hundred Houses.

New Martinsville, W. Va.—Fire broke out in Littleton, an oil town near here, and before it could be extinguished nearly every business house was destroyed, about 800 of the 1500 inhabitants were without homes and a financial loss of more than \$200,000 was sustained. Assistance was sent from Wheeling and also from Cameron, W. Va., and dynamite was resorted to, but the high wind carried the flames across the streets and over the tracks, licking up the frame dwellings in its path. One hundred houses were burned.

Sold Worthless Mining Stock.

Reno, Nev.—William Whalen, a Tonopah promoter, was arrested in Eureka, Nev., on a charge preferred by Sacramento people accusing him of having swindled them out of \$30,000. Most of Whalen's customers were women. He is said to have represented to them that \$400,000 had been expended in developing the mine. On these representations he is alleged to have sold \$30,000 of worthless stock. He is being held pending the arrival of an officer from California with requisition papers.

To Make Fight for Fair's Estate.

New York.—A special to the Tribune from New Brunswick, N. J., says: F. P. Smith of Topeka, Kas., has arrived to wage a fight against the settlement of the Charles Fair estate. He was recently in an automobile accident in which he had three ribs broken. At the time the other heirs made a settlement it was thought that this heir was dead. He has placed his case in the hands of New York attorneys.

Woman of Seventy Guilty of Murder.

Philadelphia.—Sarah Jones, a 70-year-old woman, was convicted of murder in the first degree here for the killing of her foster daughter's child within a few hours after it was born. Mrs. Mary Jones, the mother of the dead child, and Frank Jones, the son of the aged woman, are also under indictment for complicity in the murder.

Signs Two-Cent Fare Bill.

Columbus, Ohio.—Governor Pattison has signed the Freiner 2-cent bill, which was accepted by the Senate and it is now a law. It will not go into effect until thirty days have elapsed. The law provides that 2 cents shall be the maximum rate charged for transporting passengers on the railroads of Ohio for all distances in excess of five miles.

Temblors Destroy Villages.

Panama.—Advices received here from Tumaco, Colombia, report that the natives there are terror-stricken on account of repeated earthquakes which were felt last week and which destroyed four small villages.

Giant Sailing Ship Launched.

Bremerton.—At Rickmer's shipyard here there was launched the biggest sailing ship in the world. The length of the craft is 438 feet, her breadth is 54 feet and she is of 8000 tons burden.

Bank Suspended.

Cleveland, Miss.—The Bolivar County Bank failed to open its doors the other morning. Assets, \$130,000; liabilities, \$110,000.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits.....	July 1 to Feb. 1
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.....	October 15 to Nov. 15
Deer.....	August 1 to October 1
Trout.....	April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.	

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

STATE GAME LAW.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover.....	October 15 to February 15	
Mountain Quail and Grouse.....	Sept. 1 to Feb. 15	
Doves.....	July 1 to Feb. 15	
Tree Squirrel.....	Aug. 1 to Oct. 1	
Male Deer.....	July 15 to Nov. 1	
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited.....	April 1 to Nov. 1	
Steelhead (in tide water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16		
Striped Bass.....	Three-pound Black Bass.....	July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon.....	Oct. 16 to Sept. 10	
Lobster or Crawfish.....	Aug. 15 to Oct. 1	
Shrimp.....	Sept. 1 to May 1	
Crabs, 6 inches across back.....	Oct. 31 to Sept. 1	
Turgeon and Female Crab.....	Prohibited	
Abalone.....	Less than 15 inches round	

Quarrel Ends Fatally.

Thermopolis, Wyo.—News has reached here of the killing of two ranchmen in a quarrel. Richard Tyndall, one of the wealthiest horse breeders in northwestern Wyoming, got into an altercation with James Kester, a neighbor, on the former's ranch on the Cottonwood. Kester drew a gun and while Tyndall was trying to disarm him Tyndall's son John was accidentally killed. Tyndall was so enraged that when he secured the gun he beat out Kester's brains with it.

Incendiary Burns Hay Barn.

Hollister.—Sunday morning the 4000-ton iron warehouse, No. 4 of the Lathrop Hay Company was totally destroyed by fire, with 2000 tons of hay. The warehouse was valued at \$10,000 and insured for \$6500. The hay was insured at \$7 per ton. Manager R. P. Lathrop expressed the opinion that the fire was started by an incendiary. This is the third warehouse belonging to the firm to be destroyed within the last four years.

Odd Fellows' Temple Dedicated.

Santa Ana.—The new \$30,000 Odd Fellows' temple was dedicated here last week. The dedicatory ceremonies were conducted by the State Grand Lodge and speeches were made by Grand Master W. W. Phelps, Grand Chaplain D. B. Maylor, J. W. Bollard and Rev. William A. Knighten of Los Angeles.

King of Italy's Rare Gift.

Washington.—Of rare value and beauty is the gift of the King of Italy to Miss Roosevelt upon the occasion of her marriage. It is a table of Italian mosaic work, showing designs from Italian cities and towns. The table was made in Florence and was personally selected by the King.



We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

All the world loves a lover—loves to josh him, that is.

Why is it that the higher prices an author gets, the poorer stories he writes?

To obtain real parlor-like football, future contests might be referred to The Hague tribunal.

Now that the chorus girls have formed a union, will the "Johnnies" have to combine for protection?

The Russians are inventive enough to discover the merits of the universal strike as a political weapon.

If a Congressman wants to appear peculiar, he will not introduce a single bill to regulate railway rates.

In selecting his future "young partners" Carnegie should remember that boys will sometimes be old boys.

In his capacity as a physician Dr. Osler seems to have been present at an alarming number of death beds.

It is rather doubtful whether the double-headed eagle or the red flag is the present national standard of Russia.

It has been nearly a century since a Russian Czar said to an English diplomat: "There is a sick man in Europe;" and Turkey is still alive.

By abolishing free transportation the railroads will sidetrack some politicians who are deadheads in more than one sense.

Mr. Root has an idea that the consular service could be used to better advantage than as a refuge for played-out politicians.

A statement of the steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence of slugging at Annapolis, under the "code," would be grateful to the public.

Only twenty boys were killed and 205 badly maimed in the recent football season, yet there are some people who think the rules ought to be reformed.

While the gift made for President Roosevelt is the first gold heart Colorado has ever given, she has in times past distributed quite an assortment of marble hearts to other statesmen.

There is a Kaleropoulous in the new Greek cabinet. Probably he is a cousin, several syllables removed, of the celebrated James J. Pappathodorokoummountourgeotopoulous of Chicago.

The hazers must go, and the sooner they go the better it will be for everybody but the hazers. It will not make much difference to the world what happens to them after they are put out.

It was something of a shock to hear that a man who could earn Jimmie Hyde's enormous salary in the insurance business was not regarded as having the intellectual equipment needed for an ambassador.

Dr. Osler, late of Baltimore and now regius professor of medicine at Oxford, appeared on the same platform with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain recently. According to the professor's pet theory Joseph ought to have been asphyxiated some thirty years ago.

The announcement that Columbia University has decided to abolish football after this year will cause the football world to sit up straight in astonishment. It demonstrates better than anything else the degree to which public condemnation of the game as now played has gone. Well may the advocates of the gridiron game cry aloud, "Reform, reform or we perish!"

Bad water is said to kill more soldiers than are slain by bullets, and it is not improbable that if statistics were obtainable they would show that more sailors perish in accident of one kind or another—including shipwreck—than are lost in battle. Disasters like that which overtook the Bennington are by no means rare and their victims aggregate a great number of men. When the hazards of the sea are added to the peril of explosion of magazines and steam boilers the sailor takes almost as many chances in peace as in war.

All over the United States men are talking of graft and grafting and grafters. They don't have to explain what they mean; everybody knows. Webster may be ignorant of the words, in the new American use which makes them so useful; the Century may acknowledge them not; it isn't of the slightest consequence. They are fresh from the people's mint, they are needed, they pass current and they have come to stay. Only the other day the interdenomination conference in New York refused to weaken one of its resolutions by striking out "graft" and putting "dishonesty" in its place. "But it is a slang term," objected Rev. H. H. Oberly of New Jersey. What if it is? A word that "makes good" in the common speech of to-day will be in the dictionaries to-morrow.

Wisconsin and California have each established a "legislative reference li-

brary," a department of the Legislature in charge of experts in finance, law, economics, history. Its function is to furnish to the legislators impartial information bearing upon any bills, enactments or measures which the lawmakers have under consideration. If a legislative committee is considering a bill, the librarian finds out what has been done in other States and other nations, discovers all the legal relations of the problem, and helps to phrase the bill so that it will work if it becomes law. Thus much blundering, much unnecessary legislation, many evils that result from hasty, inexperienced legislation will be checked. The courts are always struggling with ill-phrased, ambiguous, contradictory laws. Indeed, the judiciary departments waste much time gathering up loose ends left by the legislative bodies. The idea of the reference library is not to interfere with or influence legislation, but to assist it, clarify it, and relate it at its inception to the legal experience of the world which it must encounter later. This work is somewhat like the duties of the British treasury counsel and government draftsmen, to whom bills are submitted for phrasing and collating before they are presented to Parliament for final vote.

"Marriage and home ties are detrimental to the artist's work," says the head of the French Academy of Fine Arts. "One must choose between the married and the intellectual life," maintains a woman official of the University of Chicago. There would be no sound if there were no ears to hear, and likewise art and literature would be without value if there was no posterity which had inherited literary and artistic appreciation. Man's work is but half done if he gives only art and no artists, only books and no writers to the world. Intellectual strength and artistic temperament must be perpetuated in blood as well as on paper and canvas. No muse, however alluring, is as powerful to spur a man on to great effort as the clinging dependence and loving faith of wife and children. He works best who works for someone else that loves him. Love is the great source of power throughout all the universe. Harriet Beecher Stowe rocked the cradle and made bread between the lines of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," yet it stirred a nation as few books have. What artist may decide that his art has reached the highest point of perfection; that it is the exponent of highest inspiration and greatest possible skill? Mountains do not rise abruptly from the plains. He may be only one of the foothills in a chain, which, if unbroken, will at last blend with the sky. That glorious crown of horticultural art—the American beauty rose—did not bloom in the fullness of its deep-hearted loveliness on the humble parent wild bush. Generations of patient pruning and trimming, of preserving the best and casting out the worst, of combining and thus strengthening the fine qualities, lie between the simple, dainty, wild rose and the mature, perfect American Beauty. And the end may not yet be. So it is with men. It took seven generations of ministers to produce an Emerson, and it is written of Raphael's father that he might rank as a great artist had he not been so unfortunate as to have a son who outclassed him. The vital truth is larger than literature and art alone. Goethe sounded the deeper and broader word of a man when he said: "Whoever has best served his own people in his time, he has lived for all time." Men become immortal through their children more often than through their work.

Whenever the United States has been at war with any other country it has always been a matter for serious complaint on the other side that the Americans take accurate aim before firing—with extremely fatal results. How excellent was the marksmanship of the volunteers on Bunker Hill is a matter of record. There is an interesting entry in the diary of John Harrower, an indentured schoolmaster of Virginia.

"Colonel Washington, of this colony," he wrote, "being appointed generalissimo of all the American forces raised and to be raised, made a demand of five hundred riflemen from the frontiers of this colony. But those that insisted on going far exceeded the number wanted, when, in order to avoid giving offense, the Commanding Officer chose his company by the following method.

"He took a board of a foot square, and with chalk drew the shape of a moderate nose in the centre and nailed it up to a tree at one hundred and fifty yards distance and those who came nearest the mark with a single ball was to go. But by the first forty or fifty that fired the nose was all blown out of the board, and by the time his Company was up the whole board had shared the same fate.

Hot Shot.

"Hello!" said the country editor, by way of greeting, "what are you firing that saw for?"

"Cause it's dull," retorted the grouchy old farmer; "what'd ye s'pose?"

"Ah! do you always file things that are dull?"

"Wal, no; I never file that ding-batted paper o' yours."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Why is it that people who say disagreeable things to one's face are called honest, and people who say pleasant things are called flatterers?

Not all who think they think have thoughts.

Business success does not bring happiness. "Man cannot live by bread alone," by estates and dollars, if he could he would only be an animal. What the world wants to-day is men who will amass golden thoughts and golden deeds, and not mere golden dollars. Good men don't work for money, they work for character. Character is perpetual wealth, and by the side of him who has it the millionaire who has it is not a pauper. Plain living, high thinking and useful effort are real riches.

Never adopt the base motto, "all is fair in trade." I have seen men, inflexible in principle, upright and down-square, who have gone under, but came up again from their losses and failures with a conscious integrity. I do not believe that "every man has his price." When anyone complains that he has to hunt the streets with candles at noonday to find an honest man, we are apt to think that his nearest neighbor would have quite as much difficulty as himself in making the discovery. If you think there is not an honest man living you had better, for appearance sake, put off saying it until you are dead yourself.

THE CURSE OF ILL-GOTTEN WEALTH.

By Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters.

THE CHURCHES NEED UNITED ACTION.

By Rev. W. F. Wilkinson.

HOW THE YERKES MILLIONS ULTIMATELY WORK FOR HUMANITY.

ART OF TRUNK PACKING.

With Some Examples of the Same Set Forth by Mr. Guntree.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

IMPARTIAL RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

By Bishop Henry C. Potter.

The questions which now confront the American people are two-fold: Whether there should be any restriction to immigration, and if so upon what that restriction shall be based. Self preservation, we are wont to say, is the first law of nature. The American republic exists for the illustration and propagation and the maintenance of certain ideals of civic government and of personal freedom. The invasion of a race which would destroy these would be a sufficient ground for resisting such invasion. The nation rests upon the cornerstone of the eternal righteousness, and a race which by its moral or religious standards would assault these would strike at the foundations of the republic; therefore some restriction of immigration has in it the essential equality of equity.

I believe that a common law which would bear equally upon all those various races and peoples that are knocking at our doors would command the sympathy of the republic and the votes of the upright men, but any proposed legislation must have in it the essential notes of equity and absolute freedom from racial prejudice.

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PROFIT SHARING SCHEMES FAILURES.

By John A. Howland.

I know a man who has a farm worth \$26,000 which for ten years he has been letting out to tenants. He has had the place stocked with the best dairy equipment possible, and in letting out the place has exacted of the tenant that he purchase one-half the stock and the equipment, the tenant and owner dividing equally on the profits. Here is one of the best possible examples of a profit sharing scheme, but from the point of view of a man who might reasonably expect a 5 per cent income on the value of his farm, the whole scheme has been a failure. He finds that in the eyes of most of his tenants the mere idea that the tenant is compelled to share profit, is at once the stumbling block to the tenant's efforts. The tenant overlooks that he has the use of land worth \$26,000,

"THROW OUT THE LIFE LINE."

How the Famous Song, Now Sung in 27 Languages, Was Written.

Perhaps one of the most popular songs or hymns which Ira D. Sankey made famous during his great evangelistic tours was that called "Throw Out the Lifeline." Although the great singer - evangelist has been oftentimes credited as the author, the man who wrote the words and music was Rev. E. S. Ufford, who now lives in Springfield, Mass., and who at the time was the pastor of a church in a little village near Boston. He sold the words and music for \$25, and often said that it was the easiest money that he ever earned.

While strolling along the beach in his little village, during the summer days, Rev. Mr. Ufford oftentimes noticed an old wreck on the sands and often wondered in his imagination how the old boat happened to become wrecked and stranded, and it called to his mind the fact that many human beings were going the same way as did the old boat.

He held an open-air meeting on the village green some time after this and preached to men about their souls and called attention to the wreck and offered to throw out a helping hand to any who would listen to his appeal.

Going home that night, he sat down and in fifteen minutes penned the hymn which now has been sung in 27 languages and printed over 5,000,000 times.

Rev. Mr. Ufford penned the lines in 1886, yet to-day the song is as popular as when it was first sung in the little Massachusetts village nearly 20 years ago.

The author took a trip around the globe a short time ago, and in Japan, China, Ceylon, Italy and England found incidents connected with his song. In Honolulu he found the words and music in the Hawaiian tongue, and sang it in English to the natives in the little church and the congregation then sang back to him in their language.

Dwight L. Moody called "Throw Out the Lifeline" his favorite and Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler had the song sung in his church, for he declared it had in it more electricity than any other hymn he ever knew.

If you like babies, never notice them when their mother is present, unless you want to see her get out her handkerchief and wring their noses.

and that without the land he could do nothing; also he forgets that he has invested in only half the equipment necessary to running the farm in the best manner possible. It is the idea that profits must be divided at all that discourages this labor where in all logic the scheme was for its encouragement.

There is a New York house where the scheme is failing every day, whether the chief owner knows it or not. The house is interested in a peculiar specialty, and in the founding of the concern the present business manager was one of the chief promoters. Not until it was well on its feet as a success did this manager think of some stock for himself. Then he made overtures to the one man who held the majority of the stock, and was allowed to purchase \$5,000 in shares. Soon after he discovered that the principal salesman of the establishment, covering a considerable and difficult territory, was drawing exactly his own salary, and had been allowed to purchase \$5,000 worth of stock on exactly the same terms as he.

Thus the whole scheme is a failure unless it may be that the greater encouragement that might come to the salesman is sufficient to outweigh the sulks and discomfiture of the business manager. At least the manager's heart is out of his work, far more than if he were dependent upon an insufficient salary only. Yet this business manager would be absolutely content were it not that he feels a less de-serving man in the establishment is doing as well as he.

THE HUMANITY OF WOMAN'S DRESS.

By George Bernard Shaw.

On Saturday night I went to the opera. A lady came in and sat down very conspicuously in my line of sight. She had very black hair and stuck over her right ear the pitiable corpse of a large white bird, which looked exactly as if some one had killed it by stamping on its breast and then nailed it to the lady's temple. The spectacle sickened me. I presume that if I had presented myself at the doors with a dead snake around my neck, a collection of black beetles pinned to my shirt front and a grouse in my hair I should have been refused admission. Why, then, is a woman to be allowed to commit such a public outrage? I once sat behind a matinee hat decorated with the two wings of a sea gull, artificially reddened at the points so as to produce an illusion of being freshly plucked from a live bird. Both ladies were evidently regarded by their neighbors as ridiculous and vulgar, but that is hardly enough when the offense is one which produces a sensation of physical sickness in persons of normal humane sensibility.

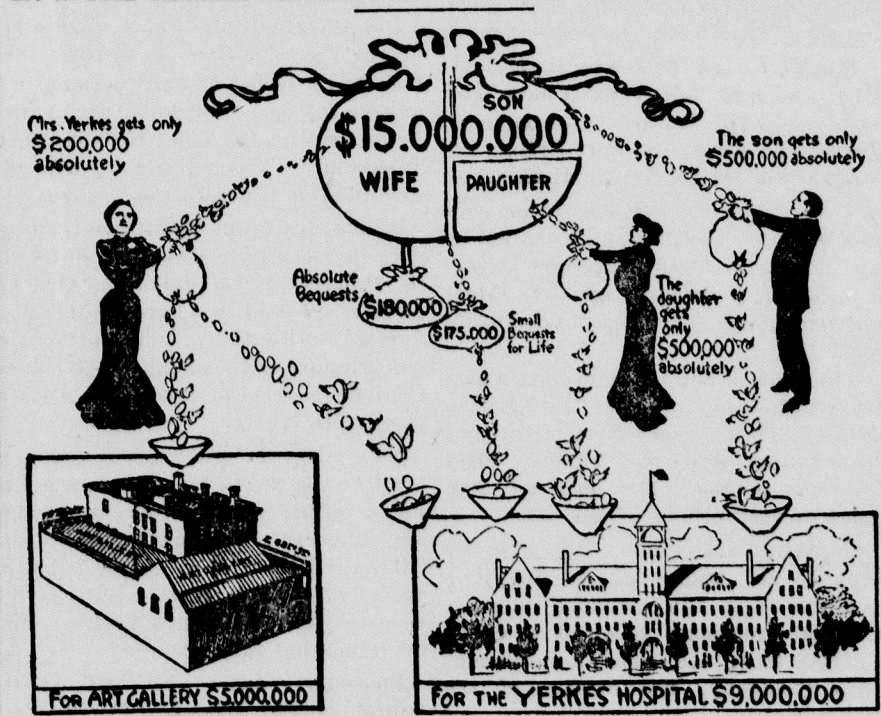
THE CHURCHES NEED UNITED ACTION.

By Rev. W. F. Wilkinson.

No man can look at the divided state of God's heritage and be satisfied. He must see, if he can see anything, that division is weakness and that the time taken to defend indefensible positions is worse than wasted, because it takes the strength, force and attention needed for important Christian work. We hear of consolidations, trusts, mergers on every hand in the business world, but there is no place where a merger or a consolidation is as dire a necessity as in the church of God.

That the division of religious effort has enormously emphasized the narrow, the sectional in church life is true past successful contradiction. Too often victory has been sought for a form of faith, a name, a church organization, rather than for the truth. What the churches need is united action.

HOW THE YERKES MILLIONS ULTIMATELY WORK FOR HUMANITY.



ART OF TRUNK PACKING.

With Some Examples of the Same Set Forth by Mr. Guntree.

"Every now and then," said Mr. Guntree, "I read a piece in the papers about the art of trunk packing; old, experienced men who have traveled much telling how to avoid carrying unnecessary stuff and how to stow the things that they do carry to the best advantage; all sound advice and useful, no doubt, to the immature, but I improve on all these professors and have no trouble about packing at all—I suppose because I've got a wife.

"My business takes me away occasionally on trips that last three, four or five weeks at a time, and when I am about to start on one of these trips Mrs. Guntree packs my trunk.

"Mrs. Guntree, without question, is the greatest trunk packer that ever lived, bar none, and I don't doubt that she holds the same belief, for when she has got all through packing she always tells me that she doesn't believe I will ever be able to get the stuff back into the trunk again when I come home.

"But she is the star packer, sure enough. She puts in not only everything I want, but everything I ought to have, adding to both, in quantity, a certain percentage for emergency, so that nothing ever goes wrong or falls short. And when it's all packed she goes over it all to me in detail and tells me where I'll find everything.

"And I do find everything all right. It has never failed, and in due time when I have got through with my

business and get ready to come home, I do my own little stunt of packing for the homeward trip, getting into that trunk the stuff that Mrs. Guntree thought I never could, but which I never fail to do.

"Can't ever get that stuff back into the trunk? Why, it's easy, it's a cinch, and as I pounce on the lid for the last time and finally get the lock to connect and buckle the strap around it, I smile at Mrs. Guntree, at the other end of the line, and say to myself as I survey the trunk, 'Yes, yes, I guess we know a little something about trunk packing ourselves.' But:

"When I come to get home and Mrs. Guntree lifts the lid of that trunk and looks at the solidified chaos within:

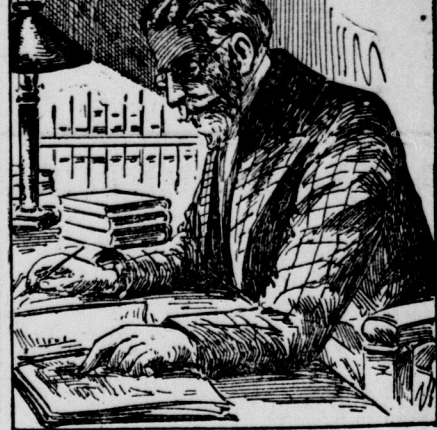
"'Roderick Guntree,' she always says to me, 'if you ever come back with a trunk packed like this again I'll get a divorce.'

"But she never has yet, she still packs my trunk, outward bound, with just the same comprehensiveness, order and trimness, and as long as I can remember how to do the grand consolidated compress act for the return trip I shall feel that I have small need indeed to take any lessons whatever from any of those would-be professors of the noble art of trunk packing."

The period in a boy's life when he is "standing with reluctant feet where the brook and river meet," is when he puts on long trousers.

Contentment abides with those who have but few wants.

THE HISTORIAN



1065—St. Peter's church, Westminster, dedicated by Edward the Confessor.

1170—Thomas a'Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, assassinated in the cathedral.

1278—Injunction issued by Primate of England against public prayer by little girls on Christmas day.

1377—Wickliff divulged his opinion on the Pope's mandate.

1535—Society of Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyola.

1552—Catherine Von Bora, wife of Martin Luther, died.

1591—Pope Innocent X. died.

1594—Expulsion of the Jesuits from Paris.

1601—Kinsale, Ireland, surrendered to the English.

1652—First newspaper sanctioned in Russia.

1661—Earl of Argyle imprisoned for high treason.

1694—Mary, Queen of England, died of smallpox.

1709—Empress Elizabeth of Russia born. Died on this date in 1761.

1714—George Whitefield born.

1737—Singular rising and sinking of land noticed at Scarborough, England.

1765—James Francis Edward, the Pretender, son of James II. of England, died.

1773—Meeting at Philadelphia declared that the Polly, with a cargo of tea, should not land.

1806—Russians entered Bucharest.

1809—William E. Gladstone born.

1812—American warship Constitution captured British ship Java.

1813—Fire in Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed 100 houses.

1814—Schooner Carolina blown up in Mississippi by the British.

1818—Emperor Alexander of Russia granted right to peasants to engage in manufacturing.

1828—Procession of free negroes in Philadelphia escorting an African prince returning to Liberia. . . . Rowland Stephenson, British banker and member of Parliament, embezzled \$1,000,000.

1831—Hereditary peerage abolished in France.

1834—First reformed British Parliament dissolved.

1835—Battle of Tampa Bay.

1837—Imperial palace at St. Petersburg burned.

1845—Texas admitted to the Union.

1846—Constitutional charter of New Zealand granted.

1854—Thomas W. Dorr, leader of Dorr's Rebellion, died.

1857—Bombardment and capture of Canton, China, by English and French forces.

1859—Lord Macaulay died, aged 59.

1870—Marshal Prim executed at Madrid.

1874—Alphonso XII., father of the present ruler, proclaimed King of Spain.

1876—Great railroad accident at Ashtabula, Ohio.

1884—Severe earthquake felt in Austria and Spain.

1894—Ex-Senator James G. Fair died. . . . Several killed in the burning of the Delavan house, Albany, N. Y.

1899—Extradition treaty between United States and Brazil ratified. . . . E. V. Smalley, celebrated journalist, died.

1900—Mrs. Isabel A. Mallon (Ruth Ashmore), author, died. . . . Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont died, aged 89.

WONDERFUL OKLAHOMA CROPS.

In One County Alone They Will Exceed in Value \$10,000,000.

It is only a few years since the world was looking on at the rush of settlers into the newly opened lands of Oklahoma. No one then dreamed that one county alone of the new territory would produce in 1905 crops in value to exceed \$10,000,000. This is the record of Greer county, the southwest county of Oklahoma, for this year.

The cotton crop now on board the cars or ready to leave the county is about 65,000 bales, worth \$60 a bale. This, with the value of the cotton seed at \$16 a ton, amount to \$4,420,000. The oat crop is worth fully \$3,000,000. The corn and kafir yield is worth another \$3,000,000.

These leading crops, therefore, exceed in value \$10,000,000. Besides these there is half a million bushels of wheat, great quantities of garden truck, cattle, hogs, horses, poultry, dairy products and broom corn.

In a Frenzy.

Just as the collection had been taken up by old Deacon Smiff one of the members was observed to be dancing around the pew and wildly pulling his hair.

"What am de trouble wid Bruddah Sparks?" whispered the parson.

"Frenzied finance, pawson," whispered the deacon; "frenzied finance."

"Frenzied finance?"

"Sho'. He thought he done dropped a penny in de collection, en now he's done disobebed it was a dime."

RABBI BEN-HISSAR.

Rabbi Ben-Hissar rode one day Beyond the city gates. His way Lay toward a spot where his own hand Had buried deep within the sand A treasure vast of gems and gold He dared not trust to man to hold

But riding in the falling light, A pallid figure met his sight— An awful shape—he knew full well 'Twas the great Angel Azrael. The dreadful presence froze his breath; He waited tremblingly for death.

"Fear not!" the Angel said: "I bear A message. Rabbi Ben-Hissar, One thing the Lord hath asked of thee To prove thy love and loyalty. Therefore now I am come to bring Thy rarest jewel to thy King."

Rabbi Ben-Hissar bowed his head. "All that I have is his," he said. The Angel vanished. All that day He rode upon his lonely way Wondering much what precious stone God would have chosen for His own. But when he reached the spot, he found No other hand had touched the ground.

Rabbi Ben-Hissar looked and sighed. "It was a dream!" he sadly cried. "I thought that God would deign to take Of my poor store for His dear sake. But 'twas a dream! My brightest gem Would have no luster meet for Him!"

Slowly he turned and took his way Back to the vale where the city lay. The path was long, but when he came Unto the street which bore his name He saw his house stand dark and drear, No voice of welcome, none of cheer.

He entered and saw what the Lord had done.

Lo! Death had stricken his only son! Clay he lay, in the darkened hall, On the stolid bier, with the funeral pall. The pale death-angel Azrael Had chosen a jewel that pleased him well.

Rabbi Ben-Hissar bent his head. "I thank thee, Lord," was all he said. —New York Press.

Kelly's Promotion

OLD TOM KELLY had worked for the X railway for nearly fifty years. Tom's earliest recollection was one of the "choo choo" cars whizzing past the window of the shanty which served as his home and that of Thomas Kelly, Sr., section hand on the Panhandle division.

When Tom was old enough to run errands his father succeeded in get-



"TOM, HOW ARE YOU FIXED?"

ting him into the division superintendent's office as a messenger. That was ages ago, and now Tom had been depot master of the X for fifteen years at one of its most important western terminals, and few strangers ever came in, or went out of the terminal to register any kick. But time had laid its hand heavily upon Tom, and he had grown totally incompetent to perform the duties which fell to his lot. He was, however, a favorite with the general passenger agent, and even the president had a kindly feeling toward the old man. The general passenger agent had spent several half hours over Old Tom's case. He had finally put off the evil day when summary action would become necessary, by giving the old man a young and able assistant. This worked well for the time being, but traffic increased to a point where it became absolutely necessary to have an efficient depot master.

One day the president sent for the general passenger agent and told him that affairs at the depot would have to move more smoothly.

"I would gladly make some changes there and at other places," replied the general passenger agent, "if you would only supply me with means of pensioning a few old employees."

"You can't pension anyone on this road," snapped the president, "and the sooner you get that idea out of your head the better it will be for the service."

"What shall I do with some of the old men I have?" persisted the general passenger agent, "turn them out to starve?"

"The X railroad," said the president, "is not an eleemosynary institution. The president, directors and management of the road owe a very high duty to the stockholders and bondholders of the road. That duty, sir, will not permit of our giving away money where there is no return."

"That's all very well," persisted the general passenger agent, "but what am I to do with the old—"

"That is not my business," interrupted the president. "You will be expected to get the work of your department done properly, and it's up to you to find the way. Besides that, you must understand that the X railroad owes no duty to a man who has been

employed by it for years and who has not been provident enough to make some provision for the future."

"That don't sound like the president," muttered the general passenger agent as he left the office. "But I guess it's all up with old Tom." That afternoon old Tom responded to his chief's summons with the same cheery face that had endeared him to fellow employees and to the public. The unsuspecting old man began to speak of former times and the general passenger agent's pluck oozed out of his finger tips.

"Tom," he said, "how are you fixed?"

"Bully," replied Tom. "We're getting along famous at the depot, and I don't know how things could be better."

Little by little the general passenger agent learned that all old Tom had in the world to keep himself and wife from starvation was his salary and a board cottage on a bleak portion of the Atlantic coast near Salem, Mass.

"You've been working long enough, Tom," declared the general passenger agent. "The president has suggested that you retire on half pay. Could you live on the beach at that price?"

Old Tom was the happiest man alive. Half pay and life in his seaside cottage had been his dream for some time. Several months after Tom's successor had been appointed the president chanced to note Tom's absence from the depot. He had misgivings and hastily sent for the general passenger agent.

"Where's Old Tom Kelly?" he demanded.

"Well, you know what you told me the other day about pensions and getting the work of my department done at any cost. I remember you said the sooner the men understood that the road didn't want fellows who were looking for pensions in their old age the better—"

"Oh, I know all about that, but where's old Tom Kelly? I haven't seen him about the depot of late."

"Tom had become entirely incompetent and I had to supersede him."

"You don't mean to tell me," demanded the president angrily, "that you have fired poor old Tom Kelly?"

Why, man, he was working for this road when I was a boy. He was too good a fellow to ever save a cent, and he never refused to help any man who needed help and many who didn't. How in thunder did you dare to fire the old man?"

"I did not say that I fired him."

"What did you do with him, then?"

"Well, as there was no pension system on this blamed old road, I promoted him."

"What's old Tom doing now?" asked the president as a smile of satisfaction stole over his face.

"I have promoted him to the position of advertising representative of the X road for the town of Salem, Mass."

"Oh, you did, did you?" grunted the president in satisfaction. As the general passenger agent was about to close the office door the president called to him:

"By the way, old Tom was just the man for that job."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE BOY AND THE SHARK.

How a Plump Little Darky Narrowly Escaped.

The yellow fever was raging in the city of Vera Cruz that year, says St. Nicholas, and one of the large West Indian liners which arrived on a certain day was obliged to anchor off in the harbor. A small boat, known as a dingy, floated astern, and in this an active young colored boy of about 15 was busily at work washing off the seats. The boat lurched over with a sudden dip as the boy bore his weight on one of the thwart, and Pedro heard a warning shout from the steamer's deck just in time to give one terrified glance around and to hear a noise he knew only too well.

Without an instant's hesitation he jumped overboard from the opposite side of the boat. For as he looked he caught sight of the jaws of a great shark which, spying this tempting morsel of a plump little darky boy, had leaped toward the careened boat with open mouth. So vigorous was the shark's leap that as Pedro went over one side of the boat the shark flopped in at the other. Not being used to these surroundings, and missing his prey, he floundered around until his head bore down the gunwale and he slid from the careening boat into the sea again before the people on the steamer could fling a harpoon at him. Almost as he disappeared poor Pedro's head popped up on the opposite side of the boat and, in a terrible fright, he clambered into the dingy again, as thoroughly scared a young darky as ever had a narrow escape.

Had he not thus saved himself from the man-eater, help from the steamer would have been necessary and even then it is more than probable that the boy would not have been saved. This is a remarkable instance of the ferocity of a shark seeking his prey out of the water.

Heard It Before.

"Johnny," said Mr. Oldham, who was courting a young widow, "you are a fine, manly little chap."

"Yes," said the widow's small son, scornfully, "that's the same chestnut all the old guys spring that hang around here tryin' to cop out ma."—Cleveland Leader.

We blame our faults on our ancestors just as they blamed their faults on their ancestors.



The Walker Apple.

First shown in any quantity at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, the Walker apple has since been tried in various sections and found all that was claimed for it. Its exceedingly attractive appearance makes it valuable as a market sort, and it has the added merit of being of fair quality, although not by any means a first-class apple in this respect. In size it is a little above the medium, and in color is particularly attractive, being striped with brilliant red. Under test it proves to be only a fair bearer, but



NEW WALKER APPLE.

this may be improved as the trees grow older. Mention of the variety is made simply because it is a promising one and seems worthy of general test.—Indianapolis News.

The Corner of the Pen.

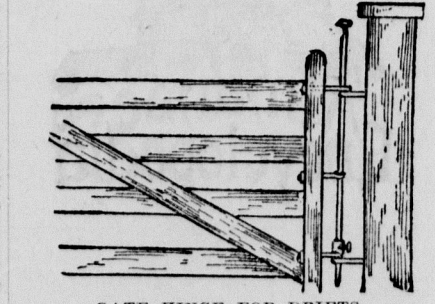
There is no doubt but what the more fresh air the swine get even during the winter the better they feel, so instead of confining them to the house, arrange one corner or end of the yard so that they may still be out of doors and yet be protected from storm. An excellent way of doing this is to select a space as large as necessary, facing the south, and build it up with gravel, so that it is several inches higher than the surrounding soil; then there will be little danger of its getting damp. With old boards build a rough low structure, covering roof and cracks with corn stalks. Not a fancy house, costing considerable, but simply a crude, rough structure which will be practically waterproof and comfortable. Let the swine have a portion of the corn on the ear fed in this retreat, and they will be happy and quite willing to stay out of doors most of each day unless the weather is unusually cold; as a result one will have a cleaner main house, which is worth considerable.

Adulterated Milk.

The ordinary methods of milk adulterations are easily detected by expert examiners. It is reported that a French chemist, Dr. Queneville, has made some experiments that point to the probability that for some time there has been practiced a form of deception in milk adulteration which has escaped the attention of health officers. In a paragraph in the Birmingham Daily Mail it is explained that the deficiency of fats, whether due to the poverty of the milk or the extraction of fats, has been covered by the addition of foreign greasy matter. Dr. Queneville found that "benzine would dissolve foreign fats without affecting the natural fats in milk," and thus by examining the samples which have passed the ordinary test he discovered such substances as pork dripping and coconut butter.

Snowdrift Gate Hinge.

This is a gate hinge of my invention. It can be used on any kind of gate. The rod should be made of 1-inch iron. The four eyes of 3/4-inch iron. The eyes in the top of gate should be 16 or 18 inches apart. This



GATE HINGE FOR DRIFTS.

gate can be raised and opened over snowdrifts. The collar with thumb screw will hold the gate as wanted. The hangings can be made by any blacksmith.—W. G. Freed.

Angora Mutton.

G. I. Thompson of the Bureau of Animal Industry says a considerable number, but not many thousands, of cross bred Angoras find their way to stock centers, such as Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Buffalo and New York, and are sold there to the packing houses, if in good condition. They are purchased at a price slightly under that paid for sheep, and are disposed of in the carcass, and sometimes in canned form, as sheep mutton. These goats are usually some that have served a good purpose in clearing up brushwood, and becoming fat on it, are worth more as slaughter animals than to sell to some other person for brush clearing.

Cover for Sheep.

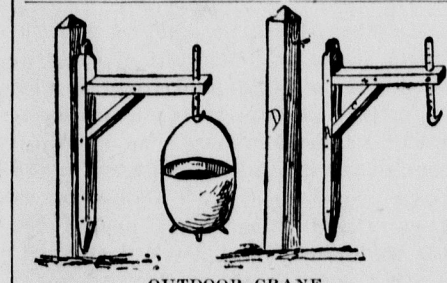
Old experienced sheep raisers realize the importance of providing cover for animals on the range or in the yards so arranged that the sheep can get under cover quickly in the event of sudden storms which are likely at this season of the year. A structure of this kind should be more than a roof—it should be deep so that the sheep can get far enough under that the storm can not possibly reach them. It should also be a hooded shed, that is, some provision should be made for a low front which will break the storm. If this is not feasible a good way is to build up a straw stack or a stack of corn stalks in the open in front of the open part of the shed, but several feet away so that the sheep will not feel they are penned in yet can readily get in by going around the stack on either side. The floor of this shed should be dry at all times and it is an excellent plan to have more or less roughage in it which the sheep may munch over to keep them happy and contented. It is not intended that this shed be more than a place for cover in the event of storm. The barn or stable should be the regular home and arranged for comfort. The shed, as described, will save many pounds of mutton, for nothing will pull a sheep down more quickly than exposure to a storm.

Farmer and Commercial Methods.

If the man whose life is spent on the farm would use his brains as well as his hands, he would find results much more profitable than at present. It is all well enough to understand what is necessary in farm operations, but of what avail is it if plans are not carefully laid and as carefully executed? There is a city business man who was brought up on a farm and is now spending some of his city-earned money at the old occupation. Largely, as a matter of sentiment, he bought the old homestead, and after a time used it for a summer home, leasing the land on the share plan. One summer, being at the farm considerable, he noticed the rather slipshod methods of operation, and the next year took charge of the farm himself, engaging the necessary help to do the work. Then he looked carefully over the place and planned just what he would do with it. He had no trouble after his help discovered that his knowledge was not wholly theoretical. The farm is making some money, solely as a farm, and will make more in the years to come. It is run as a business proposition, and every detail of its handling carefully considered. The commercial rules applied to farming will bring success.

An Outdoor Crane.

The illustration shows a crane for an outdoor fireplace. For upright post a, use scantling 3x4 inches, 3 1/2 feet long. For beam b use scantling 3x4 inches, 3 feet long. For brace c, use scantling 2 1/2 x 3 inches, 20 inches long. For post d, to swing crane to, can use any ordinary post 7x7 inches, 8 feet long. Set post three feet in ground, bore hole through post six inches from top end for upper hinge, 3 1/2 feet lower



OUTDOOR CRANE.

bore another hole for lower hinge, and the post is ready to swing crane to.—Exchange.

Warm Foods for Cows.

The average dairy cow does not require warm mashes of any kind, and it is generally considered best to let the animal do her own grinding of grain and in its usual state, although there can be no objection to the occasional mash nor to any mixed grain moistened and fed quite warm, but simply as an appetizer and a change from the regular rations. Warm bran mashes are used to advantage with cows just after calving, particularly if oil meal or some other laxative is used in connection with it. It is often advantageous to moisten the roughage given the stock, and we have had them eat corn stover, which they would not touch dry, by steaming it for a few hours and feeding it while quite warm. We believe thoroughly in an occasional change which will furnish variety, even though there may be no appreciable or direct benefit.

Topdressing Rye and Clover.

To an inquiry how to fertilize a field of rye sowed last fall, intended to be seeded also with clover in the early spring, Dr. C. W. Woods recommended at a recent meeting the application of four hundred pounds of muriate of potash. This application was intended to encourage the clover that was to be sown rather than the rye. If it was preferred to grow a larger crop of rye rather than the clover, he would recommend a dressing of nitrate of soda.

Seed Farming.

There are at the present time more than six hundred seed farms in the United States—farms, that is to say, devoted to the production of vegetable, field crop and flower seeds to be sold to farmers and gardeners. Some of these plantations are very extensive, comprising as much as one thousand acres.

Dairy Notes.

Milk from unsupervised herds should not be sold to the public.

As an extra and yet prudent precaution, pasteurization of all cream should be obligatory.

PLAIN GIRL IN BUSINESS.

She Is More Often Than Not Preferred by Average Employer.

It seems that some people, having assumed that the pretty girl is given preference by the average employer, are wondering what became of the girl who is not only plain but no longer young, and who does not marry, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

In the first place, it is a wrong supposition that the pretty girl is generally preferred; many business men, young ones, also, who are supposed to be quite impressionable, refuse to hire pretty girls, claiming that they do not take the really active interest in their work that plain ones do, and make less satisfactory employees. They have a theory that the pretty girl's mind must be on her curls and her dimples and the admiration she elicits from the male half of the population. Naturally, if such were the case, she would not give as good service as her homely sister, and business men—the successful ones—are running their business primarily for the purpose of making money. Therefore, they hire their help without regard for sentiment, but to get the most work in return for the amount of money invested. The plain girl is not discriminated against excepting by a class of employers that it would not be to her credit to please.

"But what becomes of the old girls who do not marry?" This is readily answered by a little insight into human nature and the laws of living. It is certainly true that people get what they go after in this world, to a certain extent. They may not reap in full measure that which they sow, but there is always a partial crop, at least, and most assuredly they do not reap that which they do not sow. A girl who has matrimony in mind—whether pretty or plain, for the plain girl marries quite as readily as the pretty one—dresses with greater care, spends her salary on becoming clothes, lives only in the thought of some man some day, assuming the burden of her future, and, as she is on the lookout for a husband, she naturally finds one. It never seems to her worth while to save money, because she knows she is "working" only temporarily, and she prefers the ribbons, laces, hats, etc., that her salary will buy to a bank account. A man is readily attracted by the prettily and daintily dressed girl, and her problem in life is easily settled.

There are other young women naturally thrifty who would feel that their working hours were wasted if their pay went merely for things of temporary value. They have the business instincts of a man, and they must, according to the nature of their beings, put aside a part of their salaries each week. As the years go on they become keenly interested in watching their bank accounts grow larger with each week's savings. They become more economical with the passage of time, and even take to doing their own sewing at night and economizing in other things that they may save more money.

The employer notices their thrifty ways and feels confidence in them as women who could no more waste another's money than their own. They are safe people to put in charge of the work, as they will allow no "soldiering" among the help, neither will they waste supplies. They become forewomen and general managers. They are promoted as readily as a man would be, because the employer does not believe they will marry now, and he comes to look upon them as fixtures. Their services are valued and they are paid almost the same salary, and often exactly the same, that a man would receive for the identical work. You will find them in every establishment in the city where there is a good-sized office force, and often as managers of the business where there are no other employees save a stenographer and an office boy.

A woman in business is not dropped excepting for inefficiency. Some employers prefer men because they naturally think the woman will marry and leave them just as she has learned enough about the business and has gained enough business judgment to be of real value. But if the woman passes the so-called marrying age safely they look upon her as they would a man who had given them an equal number of years of good service and held to her, advancing her position and her salary as her qualifications warrant.

Make Alaska a Territory.

Alaska's gold product for 1905 would pay twice over the \$7,200,000 which we gave for that province to Russia. And this is only one item in our annual income from that region. Its furs, fisheries and minerals have yielded us \$250,000,000 since our flag was raised over it. Its resources in coal, iron ore and timber, none of which has been really touched yet, are inexhaustible. Its possibilities in agriculture and fruit raising are larger than its mineral resources. All that Alaska needs to develop these vast riches are railroads and wagon roads, and these are beginning to appear. Congress has neglected this vast and opulent region too long. This winter it should elect Alaska into a territory, provide for the creation of good roads and enact other needed legislation.—Leslie's Weekly.

Enjoying the Secrets.

"I suppose," said the friend of the rural postmistress, "you get lots of enjoyment out of reading postal cards?"

"Yes," replied the postmistress, "but not near so much as I get out of the letters I steam."—Philadelphia Press.

A Little Lesson In Patriotism

Francis Lewis, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Llandaff, Wales, and educated in the city of London.

On coming of age he at once embarked to the American colonies, establishing himself in a commercial business in New York.

At the time when the colonies were in a state of unrest and war seemed the inevitable solution of the difficulties

wrongs of the colonists, Lewis, although aware of the fact that war was certain to wreck his business and to endanger his personal interests, at once threw his lot with that of the revolutionists. He aided their deliberations with his good business judgment. He freely distributed his money to aid their cause. His own house at Whitestone, Long Island, was burned by the British and his wife imprisoned in the city.

Lewis was one of the first to join the Sons of Liberty. He was a member of the New York committee in the first Continental Congress and served on several advisory bodies. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

He was commissioner of the board of admiralty and held several important and honorary offices under the new government. He was a man whose opinion was held in such value by his townsmen that to his influence and example was due the loyalty of many a citizen of New York.

THE STORY OF SANTO DOMINGO.

Area, 18,045 square miles. Population, 500,000; language, Spanish.

Population, mixed race of white, Indian and African blood. Slavery introduced in 1502; abolished in 1822.

Chief cities, Santo Domingo, capital; population, 20,000; Puerto Plata, 6,000; La Vega, 6,000; Santiago, 8,000; Samana, 1,500.

Term of President and Vice President (according to the constitution), four years.

Congress, a single house of twenty-four members.

State religion, Roman Catholic.

Municipal schools, 30; pupils, 3,000; newspapers, 8.

Debt, \$32,000,000 gold; annual revenues, about \$2,000,000.

Products, sugar, rum, cacao, tobacco, coffee, tropical fruits, fine woods.

1492—Island discovered by Columbus.

1496—Santo Domingo city founded.

1795—Spain transferred island to French.

1801—French driven out by Toussaint L'Ouverture.

1802—French reoccupied island.

1809—French driven out by English and entire island of Santo Domingo given to Spanish.

1822—Revolt succeeded and the two island governments united under President Boyer of Hayti.

1844—Santo Domingo republic separated from Hayti.

1861—Santo Domingo republic ceded by President Santana to Spain.

1865—Spaniards driven out.

1870—Treaty of cession to the United States rejected by the American Senate.

1886—Gen. Ulises Heureaux elected President.

1890—Heureaux assassinated by Ramon Caceras.

1899 to 1905—Presidents Figueroa, Jimenez, Vasquez, Wos y Gil and Morales.

He Wasn't Afraid to Try.

C. W. Raymond, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals of Indian Territory, was a factory hand at Onarga, Ill., at 90 cents a day, twenty-five years ago. He resolved to become a lawyer, and made application to Henry A. Butzow, the county clerk of his county, for employment. The clerk wrote him that at that time he did not need any further assistance, but that the future might bring a demand for additional help. He closed his letter as follows: "Our work is adding, adding, adding, all day long. Did you ever try it?"

Young Raymond was equal to the occasion, and answered the clerk on a postal card, as follows: "No, I have never tried adding, adding, adding, all day long, but I can try, try, try, and I won't fall."—Success Magazine.

Not a Born Forger.

The indorsement of checks is a very simple thing, but, as the following story will show, it, too, has its difficulties:

A woman went into a bank where she had several times presented checks drawn to Mrs. Lucy B. Smith. This time the check was made to the order of Mrs. M. J. Smith—M. J. were her husband's initials. She explained this to the paying teller, and asked what she should do.

"Oh, that is all right," he said. "Just indorse it as it is written there." She took the check, and after much hesitation, said, "I don't think I can make an M like that."

Alry Fiction.

"He has wonderful imagination," said Miss Cayenne.

"But he is not an author."

"No. He tells what he is going to do with the money he wins at the races."—Washington Star.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

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One Year, in advance.....\$1 50
Six Months, ".....75
Three Months, ".....40

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906.

The Coast Advocate appears with a new name at its masthead as commander. Lester J. Skidmore has retired and Mart V. Donaldson takes charge as editor and publisher.

It looks now as if public sentiment will become strong enough to bring about a revocation of the license of slugging matches and prize fighting in San Mateo county. The coursing park went first, the prize ring will probably go next, and the slot machine evil should join the procession.

The Board of Trade recently organized has for its primary object the development and upbuilding of the trade of South San Francisco and the protection of our legal merchants in their business. The Board is not, however, limited to this one purpose. It will, in every practicable way, strive for the improvement and development of this growing town. It will have a promotion committee that will have especial charge of town interests and development, and this committee will doubtless act in conjunction with the California Promotion Committee. We suggest that our local Improvement Club renew activities and work in unison with the Board of Trade promotion committee. There is much work here, enough to keep both organizations busy for some time. The streets again need attention. Tree planting should be encouraged and urged. The beautifying of homes and grounds is a work of itself. The unsightly thistles will soon begin to show their heads above ground and some one should be on guard with the watchword of "when you see a head hit it."

There are many other matters which will engage the time and talent of the Board of Trade and Improvement Club, but the above list will do to begin with.

The Coroner's inquest upon the body of Alec Dornin, killed in a glove contest at Colma, February 5th, by a blow over the heart, struck by Wm. A. Johnson, was concluded on Wednesday. The Coroner's Jury found that young Dornin came to his death from a blow struck by Wm. A. Johnson in a friendly glove contest at Colma, February 5th. The testimony pointed to J. McKeon as the responsible manager and promoter of the contest.

The sensation of the inquiry was the testimony of Jack Dennis, superintendent of Union Coursing Park, and Deputy Constable, who was referee in the Johnson-Dornin bout, which resulted in the death of Dornin. Dennis testified in substance that Constable Carroll came to him (Dennis) three or four days before the fight and declared that he (Carroll) would have to be paid if there was to be a fight, and that when the gate was not opened and word came to him (Dennis) that Carroll had said that he (Carroll) would have to see the color of a twenty before the gate should be opened, that he (Dennis) went to Carroll and said: "I will give you my guarantee that you get your money," and that Carroll then said: "It is all right."

A plain statement of the main facts brought out by the inquest is all we deem it proper to make at present, as the entire matter will in all probability be brought into court.

SUPERVISORS MET LAST MONDAY.

On Monday the Board of Supervisors met in Redwood City to complete the business of the session of the previous week. Owing to the numerous matters under consideration at the session on the 5th only a portion of the business could be transacted. Accordingly bills were passed and a number of routine matters disposed of. The poor farm investigation was not touched upon, as the Board desires to proceed in the regular way by subpoenaing witnesses and sending for papers, etc. It is probable that a date for the investigation will be fixed at the next meeting.—Leader, San Mateo.

EIKERENKOTTER SAYS HE IS READY FOR BATTLE.

Albert Eikerenkotter, the poor farm superintendent, who was made a target for the bulk of the late Grand Jury's criticism, says he will have no trouble at the forthcoming investigation in establishing his innocence and proving that the charges of the inquisitorial body are more the result of spite on the part of certain members than from any other cause. He says he will have documentary evidence to disprove every assertion made in the report of that body.

The report is also current that the bulk of the ammunition furnished the Grand Jury was supplied by a former inmate of the poor farm whose violation of the rules of the institution resulted in his dismissal, and that the Jury regarded his unsupported state-

ments seriously. The investigation which has been ordered by the Supervisors will, among other things, clear this rumor.

The public will not rest until a full investigation shall have been held and a complete statement of both sides of the controversy published.—Leader, San Mateo.

THE MISSION.

The pastor's appeal Sunday evening last to members of the Mission will not soon be forgotten. After reading the second chapter in the General Epistle of James, the pastor said in part:

Members of the church whose office it is to uphold the hands of the minister in Sunday-school and Epworth League work, failed to put in an appearance today. If you could stand in my place and realize the burden caused by indifference of those whose hearts were once aflame with love for the Master, but which now seem to have grown lukewarm in the cause, you would understand why our work does not prosper more abundantly, why it does not progress as it should. Personally, I try to be in earnest and faithfully proclaim the whole council of God. Standing between God and the people, like one of old, I can say, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel." Take heed how ye hear.

Preachers are not different to other men. We love home, family and friendly association, but there is a dividing line which, if crossed, leaves us spiritually dead. I stand before you tonight not in anger, but to plead with you to present yourselves a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service. Paul said, "I keep my body under," also "I am crucified with Christ." Search your hearts and see if there is not a tendency to relax your hold on things eternal. It does not pay to compromise with the devil. Our God out of Christ is a consuming fire; earnestly we plead with you to stand up for the right, to not only be good, but do good. If you break the law in one point you are guilty of all. By grace are ye saved through faith; don't try to fix up some other way. God by his servant is speaking to you tonight; open your heart and let the Master in; when he speaks there will come a joy unspeakable. I am trying, God knows, to be faithful and earnest; come with preparation to hear. I realize that the evening time of life is drawing near to some of us; may our sun set without a cloud. It will, if we live according to God's commands; then a place among the redeemed will be ours.
H. E.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay in San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and, on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale for a short time only the following choice property, at very reasonable prices. Now is the time to invest. Prices are constantly advancing.

Two lots, 100x140, south side of Grand avenue, in block 117.

One choice lot, 50x140 feet, south side Grand avenue, block 101.

Two fine lots, 100x140, north side of Miller avenue, block 126.

Three very fine lots, 180x140 feet, fronting three streets in block No. 134. Very desirable for cutting up into cottage lots.

All of above property on sewered streets, water pipes to lot line.

For prices and particulars enquire of E. E. Cunningham, Postoffice Building.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that teams must not be left standing on the streets of South San Francisco without being tied to a hitching post or otherwise secured; and hereafter in every case where a team is left unsecured and runs away upon the streets of said town the driver of such team will be promptly arrested and a charge of "disturbance of the peace" placed against him.
R. J. CARROLL, Constable.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.
A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock a. m.
W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

WEALTHY WYOMING BACHELORS IN SEARCH OF LIFE PARTNERS

Two Hundred Stockmen of Means Advise for Good Wives.

Denver.—Nine of the wealthiest bachelors in Wyoming, several of them members of the Grey Bull Club of Meeteetse, are ready to receive proposals of marriage from pretty and good women, and have advertised their willingness in circulars sent out. Their names and addresses and estimated fortunes follow:

Frederick Henderson, Casper, Wyo., sheepman and member of the Grey Bull Club; wealth estimated at \$500,000.

O. J. Johnson, Casper, sheepman and owner of dry goods store, telephone lines and laundry; wealth estimated at \$750,000.

Timothy Kinney, Cookeville, sheep man, \$500,000.

J. A. Delfelder, Lander, Wyo., former member of Grey Bull Club, sheepman, worth \$300,000.

D. H. Ralston, Powder river, stockman; worth \$1,000,000.

Walter J. Reilly, Monetta, owns town of Monetta and one of the principal members of the Grey Bull Club; worth \$750,000.

David Dickie, Meeteetse, corresponding secretary of the Grey Bull Club, sheepman; worth \$300,000.

James Dickie, Anchor ranch, sheepman; worth \$500,000.

E. C. Blond, Anchor ranch, Postmaster and sheepman; worth \$400,000.

Women were so scarce in the Big Horn basin that the club recently began a campaign to secure wives for its members; also stenographers and school teachers.

Two hundred men want wives.

Campaign Against Filth.

City of Mexico.—The Board of Health, having secured the necessary authorization from high officials, will at once enter upon its work of making a campaign against unsanitary conditions. Household must keep their premises clean, and landlords must increase the supply of water in tenement houses. Bathhouses will be built at all police stations in the city. Persistent beggars will be banished from the city. In the city the clothing of the very poor will be burned and they will be provided with new raiment. The congested population in the tenements will be dispossessed and inspectors of health boards will be vested with extraordinary powers. The recrudescence of the fevers among the lower classes, due to bad housing and improper food, and personal filthiness, has caused this decided stand to be taken by the authorities.

Storm Makes Ruin of Town.

Messina.—For three days a terrible storm has raged along the Mediterranean coast of Sicily and Italy, as well as in the Straits of Messina, and navigation has been almost suspended except in the case of vessels used in the postal service. Galati Mamertino, a town of 4000 inhabitants near here, has been almost completely destroyed. Sixty houses were swallowed up in the sea. At Rammacco a house fell owing to the violence of the storm, killing two persons and fatally injuring three. All the fields in the neighborhood are inundated. At Palermo the deluge of rain was mingled with a fall of yellow sand. The storm also affected the south of Italy, many vessels being wrecked along the coasts. The schooners Eugenia and Clementina were lost with all hands. From Genoa to Naples navigation is very difficult.

To Carry Panama Mails.

Panama.—Pinel Brothers signed a contract with the Government under which, in consideration of a yearly subsidy of \$36,000, they agree to establish a steamship between the Pacific ports of Panama to carry the mails. Heretofore the mail service has been supplied by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Drowned in Gold Mine.

Johannesburg, South Africa.—Fifty-five natives were drowned owing to the flooding of South Rose, a deep gold mine.

FOR RENT.

Del Paso Hotel, twenty-two rooms. Inquire Postoffice.

CHAS. YOUNG
Sanitary Plumber
and Gas Fitter

Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Leave orders at
Post Office Box 56,
South San Francisco,
Phone Main 49. San Mateo Co., Cal.

The People's Store
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,
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This is the Only Store
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SELLS
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

Give Us a Call
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Will Do Dental Work

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Assets, - - - \$173,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.
No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
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Just Opened

The Williams &
Poel Bakery in
the Merriam Block

Pies, Cakes, Cookies
and Hot Rolls
every morning at
6 o'clock : : :

Our Bread is on Sale
at the Leading Stores



Beer^h Ice

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M. W. SILK, AGENT

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,
United States, Chicago,
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As your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

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Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to
Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed **COURSING PARK** In the World

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ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

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LADIES' WRAPPER 69c.

Ladies' Wrapper. Made of Percale. Nicely trimmed with fancy braid around the collar, in front and over the shoulder capes. Lining of cambric to waist only. Wide flounce around the bottom. Colors, black, blue or red with fancy figures. State color and size when ordering.

GROCERY SPECIAL 50 BARS BEST LAUNDRY SOAP 50CTS.

This offer is beyond the conception of our competitors and clearly bears out our motto, "Cheapest and Best." The retailer asks you \$9.15 for this offer, but we will ship it to you for \$4.85.

	Retail	Price
50 Cakes Best Eastern Laundry Soap	\$2.50	\$1.40
10 lbs. Best Dry Granulated Soap	3.30	1.90
10 lbs. Bruner's Best Coffee	5.00	3.00
5 lbs. Fancy Head Rice	.75	.60
1 lb. Best Ring Breakfast Tea	.75	.60
1 lb. Strictly Pure Baking Powder	.75	.60
1 16-oz. Vanilla Extract, AAA	.75	.55

Poultry Netting

Height	Mesh	Wire	Price per Roll 150 Linear Ft.
24 inches	2	20	\$ 1 30
30 "	2	20	1 60
36 "	2	20	1 95
48 "	2	20	2 60
60 "	2	20	3 30
72 "	2	20	3 99
84 "	2	19	1 40
36 "	2	19	2 16
48 "	2	19	2 94
60 "	2	19	3 68
72 "	2	19	4 44

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has surpassed all other medicines, in merit, sales and cures. Its success, great as it has been, has apparently only just begun. It received more testimonials in the last two years than any previous two—over 40,000. It has the abiding confidence of the people—the strongest proof of its unequalled worth. It purifies the blood, cures all blood diseases, all humors and all eruptions. It strengthens the stomach, creates an appetite and builds up the whole system. It cures that tired feeling and makes the weak strong. In usual liquid, or in new tablet form, 100 Doses One Dollar.

"First Aid" to the Bowels

DOCTOR CASCARET

Office - In your own Vest Pocket.

On call any Minute-Day or Night

When Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Headache, Bad Breath, Coated Tongue, Belching of Stomach Gas, or any of these forerunners of indigestion appear, Old Dr. Cascaret wants to be right on the spot in your pocket. He wants to check the coming trouble instantly before it can grow into a habit of the Bowels to be costly.

Ladies, who extend to Dr. Cascaret the hospitality of their Purses or their Dress Pockets, will be rewarded with a fine complexion, and healthy Happiness.

These will about fifty times repay for the trifling space occupied, and the ten cents per week at cost.

Dr. Cascaret guarantees to cure the most obstinate cases of Constipation and Indigestion, without discomfort or inconvenience.

His medicine does not gripe nor purge, nor create a drug habit.

Because it is not a "Bile-driver," nor a Gastric-Juice Waster, but a direct Tonic to the Bowel Muscles.

It exercises naturally the muscles that line the walls of the Intestines and Bowels.

Want of Exercise weakens and relaxes these Bowel-Muscles, just as it weakens Arm and Leg muscles.

Old Dr. Cascaret goes directly after these Bowel-Muscles. He wakes them up just as a cold bath would wake up a lazy person.

Help Some.

Pa Twaddles—What can we do to keep Tommy from learning so much profanity?

Ma Twaddles—You'll just have to quit shaving yourself. —Cleveland Leader.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Accomplished.

"There is a wonderfully trained owl out at the golf club."

"What does it do?"

"Says 'mon' after every single 'hoot.' —Judge.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Cause for Thankfulness.

He—Do you believe that love is a disease?

She—Yes; but thank goodness, it is one that we can have more than once.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

It All Depends.

He—Do you believe that foreign travel enlarges the mind?

She—Yes, in some cases; in others it merely swells the head.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Simplifying Matters.

Rodney—Do you have trouble with "shall" and "will"?

Dickey—Nope; my wife says "you shall" and I say "I will."—Puck.

On the Trail with a Fish Brand

Pommel Sticker

When windy, a rain coat when it rains, and for a cover at night if we go to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your sticker than any other one article that I ever owned.

(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had on application.)

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working or Sporting.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

A. J. TOWER CO. The Sign of the Fish Brand, U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO., Ltd., TORONTO, CANADA.

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Went for a Soldier.

At one of the London police courts a young hooligan was being tried for an assault on an elderly man. The magistrate, noticing an old customer in the hooligan, thought he would give him a little fatherly advice, and remarked: "Young man, I'm surprised at a big, strong, healthy looking fellow like you always getting into trouble. Why, you seem to be always wanting to fight. Why don't you go for a soldier?" Imagine the smile which illuminated the magistrate's face when the youth replied, "I did once, your honor, and he nearly killed me."

GOOD Short Stories

Representative Adamson of Georgia, while going to Washington one day, noticed a crowd around the depot at one of the stations down in North Carolina, and poked his head out of the window, and asked of a negro: "Adam, what's the matter here?" "Jim Johnson's dead, sah," was the answer. "Somebody shoot him?" "No, sah; nobody done nuthin' to him; he jis' died all to once unanimously."

After the dentist had extracted a small boy's tooth, the victim asked for the tormentor. "Certainly, my little man, but why do you want it?" queried the dentist, handing it over. "Well, sir," responded the gratified boy, "I'm going to take it home and I'm going to stuff it full of sugar. Then I'm going to put it on a plate, and," with a triumphant grin, "watch it ache."

W. S. Gilbert, the dramatist and wit, was lunching at a country club when he found himself surrounded by six or seven clergymen who had been on a motor tour of the country thereabouts. Pretty soon the author of the "Mikado" was drawn into conversation. When his identity was known, one of the clergymen asked Mr. Gilbert how he felt "in such grave and reverend company." "Like a lion in a den of Danieles," was the reply.

The following exploit was recounted by the French guide of a hunting party in Kentucky: "Two weeks past Antoine an' I go to hunt duck. He take his batteau ze oadire side ze bayou. We see not'ing. We hear not'ing. Bimeby one duck he fly right down ze meedle of ze bayou. Ze duck say quack-quack! Antoine say bang-bang! I say bang-bang! An', by gar! Antoine keell hees half dat duck; I keell my half, too, by gar!"

Soon after the first baby was born, the young wife went upstairs one evening, and found her husband standing by the side of the crib and gazing earnestly at the child. As she stood still for a moment, touched by the sight, she thought: "Oh, how dearly Charlie loves that boy!" Her arms stole softly around his neck as she rubbed her cheek caressingly against his shoulder. The husband started slightly at the touch. "Darling," he murmured dreamily, "it is inconceivable to me how they can get up such a crib as that for ninety-nine cents."

During the hottest fighting in the Shikpa Pass, the leading battalion of the Russian General Dragomiroff's division recoiled before a hailstorm of Turkish bullets. The general was a very stout person, and had the general appearance of a peaceful German professor. But when he saw his men recoil, he dismounted and walked slowly to and fro along a ridge swept by the enemy's bullets. He was a hundred yards in advance of the men, occupying the position they had abandoned. After staying there for a while without being touched, he shouted back to the battalion: "What are you doing, you geese? Did you think there was danger here? I don't find any!" The men responded with a roar of cheers, doubled up to him, and charged so fiercely that the Turks were forced to retreat.

Spiteful.

Miss Pechis—The quarter the dealer gave me in change looked queer and I bit it to see if it was bad, and what do you suppose happened?

Miss Chellus—Oh, you poor girl! Wasn't that awful!

Miss Pechis—What do you mean? I discovered the coin was good.

Miss Chellus—Oh, I thought you were going to say you broke that new set of teeth of yours that looked so natural. —Philadelphia Press.

Jumping at Conclusions.

"I'm entertaining Miss Snugs, the most popular girl in our class," said the Bryn Mawr girl. "I'd like you to meet her."

"No, thank you," replied Dick. "I'm not interested in homely girls."

"Why, how d' you know she was homely?"

"She must be or she wouldn't be so popular with you other girls; also, you wouldn't want me to meet her." —Philadelphia Press.

Wonder Who He Is?

There is a living poet who goes to bed at 11 o'clock in the morning and rises at 8 in the evening. He lives on the borders of a forest, and it is his greatest delight to wander among the trees in the dark. Such a course of action being incomprehensible to the Philistines of the neighborhood, the poet is ostracised. So says the London Mall. Who is it? We would like to know.

Scoring Against the Parson.

"Don't you think, Miss Sharp," said the clergyman, "that since marriage is such a holy thing it is singular marriages are not made in heaven?"

"Perhaps, sir," replied the young woman, "it is difficult to find a clergyman there." —Boston Transcript.

She Knew Her Business.

"I will not take your word for this tale of love," she cried, with flashing eyes. "Give me proofs."

For she was a proofreader on the magazine and had to have 'em. —Baltimore American.

MEXICO IS LEARNING.

The American Way of Living Is Taking a Deep Hold on People.

The study of English is compulsory in the Mexican public schools. Every year Mexico sends to the United States a number of school teachers to study American pedagogic methods, says Edward McConley in the American Monthly Review of Reviews. A great many Mexican children are being educated in the schools and colleges of this country, where formerly they were sent to Europe. The number of Mexican visitors to the United States and the number of American visitors to Mexico is increasing every year. It is said that Yucateans know New York better than the City of Mexico, and that west-coast Mexicans are more at home in San Francisco than in their own capital city. Thus, each year the American way of living is taking a deeper hold on the Mexican people.

The Vice President of Mexico and announced successor of President Diaz is very much Americanized in his ideas. In fact, he might easily be mistaken for a plain, shrewd American business man from his appearance, manner and methods. He has always been exceedingly friendly toward Americans. As Governor of the State of Sonora, he encouraged them to invest in enterprises in his State and to settle therein. He spared no effort in seeing that their lives, property and civil rights were protected. He is well informed about the United States and is a student of English. He has three daughters in school at San Francisco and is educating all of his children in the United States.

Was Too Honest.

Honesty is one of the leading principles taught in the public schools, and the teachers begin early to impress the value of this trait in character on the minds of the youngest pupils. A South Chicago teacher had a pupil who gave her much sorrow by his unfortunate habit of fibbing on every possible occasion. One day she kept him after school and gave him a serious "talking to." "Just look at the life of George Washington," she said, "he couldn't tell a lie." "Huh," remarked the unregenerate youth, "what was the matter with him?"

A Superb Defense.

Manager Jackal of the Jungle University eleven—We're going to let "Quills" Porcupine play half-back this afternoon.

Monke' '08—I hear he's a mighty dangerous proposition.

Manager Jackal—Well, he never gets sat on more than once during a game. —Puck.

Serious Run of Bad Luck.

"Did yo' heah 'bout our bad luck? No? De ol' man was smokin' in bed an' he set things afiah an' burnt de haid-board an' de pillars, an' de fiahman dey frowed water all ovah de feather tick! I nevah did see no such a run o' bad luck!"

"An' what 'bout de ol' man?"

"De ol' man? Oh, he was daid!" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One Way of Doing It.

Count de Lovesick—Oh, I long to make some great, noble sacrifice—to do something to—er—you know—make the world better!

Miss Charming—You might try suicide.

SORES THAT DO NOT HEAL

Whenever a sore or ulcer does not heal, no matter on what part of the body it may be, it is because of a poisoned condition of the blood. This poison may be the remains of some constitutional trouble; the effect of a long spell of sickness, which has left this vital stream polluted and weak, or because the natural refuse matter of the body, which should pass off through the channels of nature, has been left in the system and absorbed into the circulation. It does not matter how the poison became entrenched in the blood, the fact that the sore is there and does not heal is evidence of a deep, underlying cause. There is nothing that causes more discomfort, worry and anxiety than a festering, discharging old sore that resists treatment. The very sight of it is abhorrent and suggests pollution and disease; besides the time and attention required to keep it clean and free from other infection. As it lingers, slowly eating deeper into the surrounding flesh, the sufferer grows morbidly anxious, fearing it may be cancerous. Some of those afflicted with an old sore or ulcer know how useless it is to expect a cure from salves, powders, lotions and other external treatment. Through the use of these they have seen the place begin to heal and scab over, and were congratulating themselves that they would soon be rid of the detestable thing, when a fresh supply of poison from the blood would cause the inflammation and old discharge to return and the sore would be as bad or worse than before. Sores that do not heal are not due to outside causes; if they were, external treatment would cure them. They are kept open because the blood is steeped in poison, which finds an outlet through these places. While young people, and even children, sometimes suffer with non-healing sores, those most usually afflicted are persons past middle life. Often, with them, a wart or mole on the face inflames and begins to ulcerate from a little rough handling; or a deep, offensive ulcer develops from a slight cut or bruise. Their vital energies and powers of resistance have grown less, and circulation weaker, and perhaps some taint in the blood, which was held in check by their stronger constitutions of early life, shows itself. It is well to be suspicious of any sore that does not heal readily, because the same germ that produces Cancer is back of every old sore and only needs to be left in the circulation to produce this fatal disease. There is only one way to cure these old sores and ulcers, and that is to get every particle of the poison out of the blood. For this purpose nothing equals S. S. S. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble, cleanses the blood and makes a permanent cure. S. S. S. enriches and freshens the circulation so that it carries new, strong blood to the diseased parts and allows the place to heal naturally. When this is done the discharge ceases, the sore scabs over and fills in with healthy flesh, and the skin regains its natural color. Book on Sores and ulcers and any medical advice desired will be furnished without charge.

I have had a crippled foot all my life, which compelled me to use a brace. By some unaccountable means this brace caused a bad Ulcer on my leg, about six years ago. I had good medical attention, but the Ulcer got worse. I was induced to try S. S. S., and am glad to say it cured me entirely, and I am convinced that it saved my leg for me. I have, therefore, great faith in S. S. S. and gladly recommend it to all needing a reliable blood medicine. W. J. CATE, Bristol, Va.—Tena.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Made a Clock from Slate. A slate quarryman living at Delta, Pa., Humphrey O. Pritchard, has made a clock out of slate. The varieties he used include peach bottom blue slate and the red, green and purple slate of Vermont.

About 164 separate pieces of this material were used in the construction and are held together by twenty-three dozen small metal screws. Many of the slate sheets are as thin as paper, and scores were broken before the timepiece was finished after eight months work.

The clock is 4 feet high, 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep. It has a cathedral gong and is lighted by nine incandescent bulbs. —Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

Secret. Eva—Why in the world did Mabel select such a narrow-minded man for a husband? Emma—Sh! They are going to live in a flat and there wouldn't be room for a broad-minded man.

An Alcohol Note. There is a department store in Berlin which uses 9,000 gallons of alcohol in a year as motive power for its delivery wagons.

Motoring on Rural Roads. "Hi, there, boy! Where will this road take us?" "Ter hull, mister, if the constable what's watching round the bend ketches ye." —Baltimore American.

SYRUP OF FIGS



To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the
system,
Effectually
and Gently;

Dispels colds and
headaches when
bilious or constipated;
For men, women
and children;

There is only
one Genuine
Syrup of Figs;
to get its bene-
ficial effects

Acts best on
the kidneys
and liver,
stomach and
bowels;

Always buy the genuine — Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of fully **TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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